

THE STORY OF DOLLARS
How to earn and save them is told in the AMERICAN WANT columns; don't fail to read it.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
WEATHER FORECAST. Scattered Showers.

SPORTING Edition

VOL. 3—No. 67.

10 PAGES.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

Copyright, 1906, by The New England Newspaper Publishing Company.

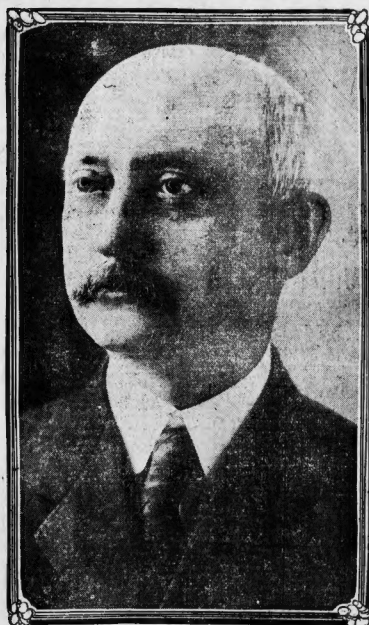
10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BOODLING

SAVED BY A

DID HE KNOW OF IMMUNITY LAW? Law Found Which Renders Every Man Who Testifies Before the Committee Safe From Prosecution--All But Ten Members Have Taken the Secret "Immunity Bath."



DANA MALONE, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The crowning sensation of the legislative bribery investigation came to-day, when it was discovered that the very law under which the House Committee on Rules has been holding its secret investigation provides that those guilty of the boodling at the State House cannot be prosecuted.

Under the law any man who testifies before the committee cannot be punished in connection with bribery, either by the House or the courts.

The legislative committee which planned and has executed the star chamber investigation has by its very action given immunity from prosecution to every person who has appeared before it. Already all but ten members of the House of Representatives have been given the official "immunity bath."

This means that no member of the Legislature may be punished for boodling. It means that the man or men who have been accused by Representatives of attempting to bribe them cannot be prosecuted. It means that those who have been bribed are immune. It means that those Representatives whose names are on the list of fifty that were to be bought, testified to by Representative Mock, may go free.

Was It Plot or Star Chamber Scheme?

Whether or not the several able lawyers who are on the committee, and who led in planning the secret investigation, knew that by their act they were clearing the criminals, remains to be proven.

If they did, the legislative scandals that have stirred the State during the present session of House and Senate sink into insignificance beside this crowning one.

Here is the law under which all members of the Legislature are to be set clear. It is the law which provides that the Legislature may hold such an investigation.

Chapter 3, Section 17. A person shall not be excused from attending and testifying before either branch of the General Court or before a committee thereof upon a subject referred to such committee on the ground that his testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but he shall not be punished or subjected to a penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any action, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, except for perjury committed in such testimony, and this exception shall not apply to an official paper or record as produced by him.

President Brewster, interviewed today by the BOSTON AMERICAN on the point of the law involved, said that he had seen the law and that he had seen the members of the committee who had passed it. He said that the law was passed by the Legislature in 1890, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

Five Lawyers Are on the Committee

At least five members of the committee on rules are lawyers and should have known of the law under which the committee is conducting its secret "investigation," which renders every man who testifies before them immune from prosecution. The lawyers on the committee are:

- Henry S. Ames of Orange.
- James A. Lowell of Newton.
- William Turlette of Pittsfield.
- W. Rodman Peabody of Cambridge.
- Joseph Walker of Brookline.

One other lawyer must have known about the trick which saves the State House boodlers from jail, and that man is: DANA MALONE, Attorney-General.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

FIGHT ROBBER ON STREET; RECOVER \$1,000; MAN FLEES

After a swift pursuit and fierce fight with a man who is believed to be a first-class highwayman, T. L. Nutter and J. J. O'Brien of the Golding Manufacturing Company, recovered a bag containing \$1,000 which the stranger had snatched at noon today from them as they were passing through the city.

Mr. Nutter is the bookkeeper of the company and Mr. O'Brien is a salesman. As they were walking toward the city from the factory, the stranger jumped from behind a building, tore the bag from the grasp of the men and started on a run down Wendell street.

Men Fought on Street. O'Brien dashed for the color and was at the man in a second. The two fought and rolled about the street. The robber dropped the bag, and Mr. Nutter grabbed it. The man then looked away from the color and sprinted down Wendell street.

In his haste the man dropped his hat. This the police saw in their possession. In the hands of the hat had been put out the manufacturer's name and all other marks of identification.

It is believed that the man must have been acquainted with the firm Mr. Nutter usually went to the bank on Saturdays. The bookkeeper left the office at the Golding company about 10:30 o'clock, after clearing up the payroll. It was for this time that the money was to be applied.

The man who was taken from the street about thirty years old, weighing 160 pounds, light complexion, light mustache and light brown hair. He wore a light gray suit and a light gray shirt. He was carrying a bag containing the money. He was carrying the bag containing the money. He was carrying the bag containing the money.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

Law Which Saves Bribers From Conviction and Jail

Chapter 3, Section 17. A person shall not be excused from attending and testifying before either branch of the General Court or before a committee thereof upon a subject referred to such committee on the ground that his testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but he shall not be punished or subjected to a penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any action, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, except for perjury committed in such testimony, and this exception shall not apply to an official paper or record as produced by him.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law. He said that the law was a very wise law, and that it was a very wise law.

TUCKER'S MOVEMENTS ON DAY OF MURDER, AS TOLD BY HIMSELF.



1 11:50 AM - TUCKER LEFT HOME

2 12:17 - SEEN BY S. CONOLLEY AND O. KINGSBURY

3 12:35 PM - SEEN BY N. FROST

4 12:10 TO 12:15

DOOLEY SEEN BY TUCKER

5 AND 6 12:15 TO 12:25 P. CONOLLEY SEEN BY TUCKER AND TUCKER SEEN BY S. CONOLLEY

IMPORTANT NEWS

Revised Hourly for Busy Readers.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY BARS YANKEE DIME NOVELS.

BERLIN, May 25.—A German official, Wilhelm Klein, recently informed an old gentleman to death by holding him in a chair for three days in the police station. He was told that the police would not allow him to leave until he had paid a fine of 100 marks.

MIKADO HONORS AMBASSADOR WRIGHT.
TOKYO, May 25.—Ambassador Wright, accompanied by the attaché of the American Embassy and the holder of the party, went to the palace today to present his credentials to the Emperor. The party was received with almost royal honors. The Emperor received Mr. Wright most cordially.

OPEN NEW JAPANESE WAREHOUSE.
TOKYO, May 25.—A new pier and warehouse at Port of Tokyo have been opened for Japanese subjects, who will be the first to use it. It will be opened to international trade later.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR SERIOUSLY ILL.
VIENNA, May 25.—The Austrian Emperor is seriously ill, it is reported. He is being treated by the Emperor's personal physician, Dr. von Arneth, who is attending to him at the Hofburg Palace. The Emperor's condition is said to be serious.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW LAWYER'S FILER.

LAWRENCE, May 25.—The contract for building the new Lawrence water filter was awarded last night for \$47,543 to O. M. O'Connell.

DAMAGES FOR SON'S DEATH.
PROVIDENCE, May 25.—Thomas Nelson, Jr., Boston, has filed suit for \$100,000 damages against Frank Stokes of Pawtucket, for the death of his son, who was killed by a train on May 10, 1905.

DEGREE FOR GOVERNOR.
WORCESTER, May 25.—Holy Cross College will confer the degree of LL. D. on the Hon. Governor, Charles F. Johnson, at the annual commencement exercises on June 1, 1906.

PASTOR BECOMES PROFESSOR.
PORTLAND, May 25.—Rev. Charles H. Johnson, pastor of the First Congregational Church here, has resigned to take a position as professor of English at the New Hampshire State College.

VERMONT.

SOCIALISTS CHANGE DATE.
BELLINGHAM, Vt., May 25.—The date of the Bellingham Socialist Convention has been changed from June 2 to June 10, in order to comply with the June 10th election.

REPUBLICANS MEET JUNE 20.
MONTPELIER, Vt., May 25.—The Republican State Convention has agreed to call for the State convention to be held on June 20.

DEMOCRATS ISSUE CALL.
BURLINGTON, Vt., May 25.—The Democratic State Committee has issued a call for the State convention to be held on June 20.

ALL SORTS.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 25.—A woman, Mrs. John Brown, who had been arrested for the murder of her husband, was released from prison today.

QUAKE DEATH LIST.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A list of the names of the persons who died in the earthquake of April 18, 1906, has been published.

KING'S DAUGHTERS ADJOURN.
WHEELING, W. Va., May 25.—After selecting Virginia M. Baker for next year's convention, the King's Daughters adjourned.

\$868,076 IN FRISCO FUND.
The Massachusetts relief fund for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers is now \$868,076.

CHARGES, NO BRIBES, NO CARB.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—A. J. Alcock, Boston, has been charged with bribery and conspiracy in connection with the Boston Police Commission.

POLITICAL.

COMMISSIONER FOR LYNN.
LYNN, May 25.—George C. Houghton has been appointed Commissioner for the town of Lynn.

WASHINGTON.

INSANE MAN THREATENS PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Robert P. Lewis of Hawaii, believed to be insane, was sent to St. Elizabeth's Asylum yesterday after threatening President Roosevelt with personal violence.

BILL TO SAVE NIAGARA.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has agreed on a bill for the preservation of Niagara. It will be introduced next week.

\$100,000 TO FIGHT MOTH.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The appropriation for the extermination of the spruce moth was raised yesterday by the Senate to \$100,000.

NEW RATE BILL QUARREL.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Representative Cooper of Wisconsin and Hepburn of Iowa, in a discussion of the "express company amendment" in the rate bill in the House yesterday, raised the question of each other's honesty and almost came to blows. There was a scene of excitement for a few moments.

LEGISLATURE.

LONG SESSION EXPECTED.

It was just one year ago today that the Legislature of 1905 was prorogued. The most optimistic members now dare not predict an earlier date than June 15 this year. The Chamberlain subway bill, the sewer bill, the railroad bill, the liquor bill, the estate tax bill, and the investigation bill will be introduced.

REBATORS FOUND GUILTY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.—George Thomas, freight broker, and L. E. Taggart, his clerk, were yesterday found guilty of rebating tickets to shippers, by the United States District Court yesterday.

"KILL THEM—DON'T STOP!"
CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—In the Interstate Commerce Commission's probe of the Standard Oil trust yesterday, former employees testified that they had been asked to "kill them—don't stop!" in order to "kill the independent dealers by fair means or foul, and not to stop until it was done."

SLIDING SCALE BILL.

The bill providing for the application to Boston gas of the London sliding scale is now on the Governor's desk. Governor Lincoln has signed it, and it will become law.

FAVOR A VICE-MAYOR.

The Senate seems to look with favor on the bill for a vice-mayor for Boston. The bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate.

STANDARD OIL HIRED HIM TO RUN RIVALS.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—A terrific blow was given the Standard Oil trust at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing when George L. Lano, formerly employed by Rockefeller, testified that for several years his task was only to "kill off competition by buying independent dealers until they were driven out of business, discredited and humiliated."

STEAMSHIP AUDITOR.

BATH, Me., May 25.—Augustus C. Sprague, auditor of the People's Evening News of Bath, was elected to the position of auditor of steamers, due to his long service in the Navy.

VERMONT HOTEL MAN.

RANDOLPH CENTRE, Vt., May 25.—Theater Stone, proprietor of the Maywood Hotel, died last night of apoplexy.

BOSTON.

POLICEMEN PENSIONED.

Patrolman Charles Marston and Sergeant William H. Conner were pensioned by the Board of Aldermen last night.

GREETINGS EXHAUST HIM.

Dr. William Howe, the Cambridge doctor, was so exhausted in responding to the greetings of his friends at his 100th birthday anniversary yesterday that he was obliged to take to his bed.

MUSICIANS FOR CITY OWNERSHIP.

Government and municipal ownership of public utilities and utilities is unanimously favored by the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Musicians now in session at Faneuil Hall.

STARVED SELF, BUT HAD \$3,215.

PAUL RIVER, May 25.—Mrs. Isabel Jackson, sixty years old, who voluntarily starved herself to death, was found dead in her room yesterday. She had \$3,215 in cash and jewelry.

STARVED SELF, BUT HAD \$3,215.

PAUL RIVER, May 25.—Mrs. Isabel Jackson, sixty years old, who voluntarily starved herself to death, was found dead in her room yesterday. She had \$3,215 in cash and jewelry.

STARVED SELF, BUT HAD \$3,215.

PAUL RIVER, May 25.—Mrs. Isabel Jackson, sixty years old, who voluntarily starved herself to death, was found dead in her room yesterday. She had \$3,215 in cash and jewelry.

STARVED SELF, BUT HAD \$3,215.

PAUL RIVER, May 25.—Mrs. Isabel Jackson, sixty years old, who voluntarily starved herself to death, was found dead in her room yesterday. She had \$3,215 in cash and jewelry.

STARVED SELF, BUT HAD \$3,215.

PAUL RIVER, May 25.—Mrs. Isabel Jackson, sixty years old, who voluntarily starved herself to death, was found dead in her room yesterday. She had \$3,215 in cash and jewelry.

LEGISLATURE RECOMMENDS RADI-CAL CHANGE IN LAW ON COMMUTATION.

Legislature Recommends Radical Change in Law on Commutation. CUTS FARES 50 PER CENT.

Resolving the contention of Representatives Charles A. Don of Wakefield and the present law is unfair, the legislative committee of conference has decided to recommend a radical change in the law of workmen's railway tickets. When in effect, such tickets can be purchased 50 per cent cheaper than the cheapest of any other form of commutation ticket.

The committee, with respect to the amendment of section 184 in the proposed modification of the railroad laws of the Commonwealth, yesterday decided to recommend that the House recede from its amendment and that the words "weekly" be struck out of the last line of the section, and that the following new section be added thereto:

"Trip tickets now issued shall be good for two trains subject to the section, and shall not be withdrawn, nor the rate thereof increased, except by the consent of the railroad commission."

The bills referred to in the working men's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

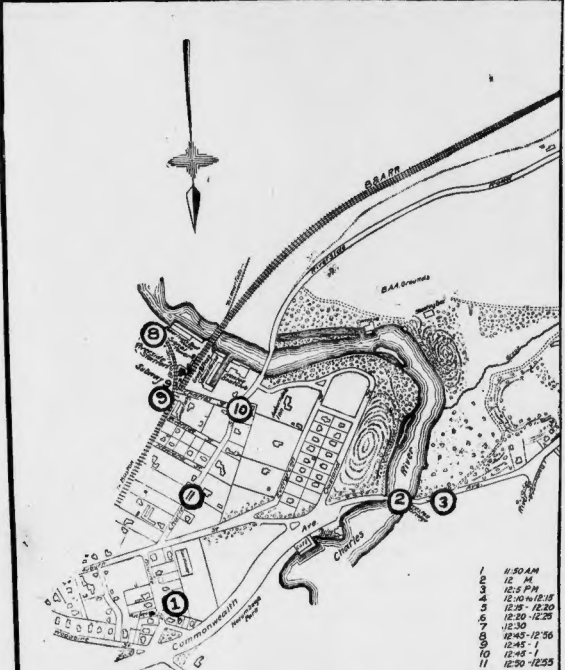
The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.

The efforts of Representatives Don have been prevented by the advantage in the workingmen's strike. The bills referred to in the workingmen's strike. The section reported relative trip tickets, under and after said, to be sold at the same proportional rate as now in use, or, practically the same as the present law.



FRISCO MUST ALL PROUD OF IRON WORKERS PAFFULL OUR ATHLETES TALK STRIKE

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
Special to the Boston American.
LAWRENCE, May 25.—Was it on between the iron workers and the foundry owners of Lawrence and a general strike will be declared next week if the demands of the foundry owners are not met.

FRISCO VAULTS OPENED, FLAME TEXAS STORM KILLED SEVEN.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 25.—Just five weeks after the destruction by fire of its new building, Frisco, Union & Co. opened its famous vaults, and the instant the great doors were swung open everything of an inflammable nature in the vaults burst into flames.

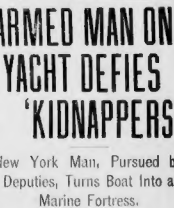
ENGLISH GOLF BALLS BARRED.
NEW YORK, May 25.—If you play golf with a ball made in England you are liable to arrest. The United States Golf Association has decided to bar English balls from the United States.

"SALADA"
CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.
STANDS HIGHEST IN PUBLIC FAVOR.
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS 14,000,000 PACKETS.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. Trial Packet 10c. AT ALL GROCERS.

19

WHERE TUCKER SAYS HE
TURNED ONTO S&A.R.R.
TRACKS TO WALK TO
RIVERSIDE STATION.



100

Always cleared. No vinegar or acids used.
Cures Weak Men, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Constipation, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles.

Write for my 86-page illustrated book, mailed free and sealed, for the asking.

DR. S. J. HALL, 127 W. 42d St., New York

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
80 AND 82 SUMNER ST., BOSTON, MAY 25, 1906

The Charge of
the Graft Brigade
at the State House

While the House of Representatives is strenuously defending itself, the Senate calmly continues to legislate according to the wish of Trust and Lobby.

The Massachusetts Senate of 1906 continued, yesterday, to live up to its reputation, when it passed one especially vicious piece of legislation proposed by a Trust, killed a bill proposed in the interest of the public, but opposed by other Trusts, and passed to its second reading a bill opposed by everybody except the interests it affects, but favored by an energetic lobby.

There have been few, if any, instances during the present session when the Senate has failed to consistently legislate in favor of "the interests." Sometimes it is a Trust that wants a bill passed or killed. Sometimes it is the lobby. In either case the Massachusetts Senate is pretty sure to be agreeable.

The Overtime Bill was the worst scandal of the session. The story of how the lobby killed that measure, of how Senators were absent when their presence would have saved the bill, of how one Senator received a fake telegram announcing illness in his family, which he confessed he himself had arranged with a prominent mill man, is familiar to every reader of this newspaper. Charges as serious as those made against House members were made at that time against the Senate. Did you observe any "Honorable Senators" (that is the phrase by which they are obliged to call one another under the rules) asking for an investigation?

There were innocent people who said, when the House of Representatives leaders were forced, a week or so ago, to begin an investigation into charges of bribery, that the Senate would unite in demanding a full and free inquiry into its acts. Others, a little wiser but not entirely wise, hazarded the opinion that while the Senate might continue to decline to investigate itself, it would at least take warning and limit its apparent friendliness to "the interests." There were even some who thought it might order the professional lobbyists not to sit on the floor of the Senate, within the space reserved for Senators.

Yesterday's proceedings in the upper branch of the Legislature, if no other day's work had done it, answers these guesses.

The United Shoe Machinery Company, one of the most powerful Trusts in America, possesses a monopoly. It controls shoe manufacture or prevents them from using its machinery. It is powerful, arrogant and vindictive. A bill was introduced to prevent such a company from stifling competition. It reached the Senate.

The Shoe Machinery Trust ordered its shoe manufacturers to order their Senators to oppose the bill.

The case was as plain as A, B, C, that the legislation was necessary. The Senate killed the bill by a vote of 18 to 12.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the powerful Lighting Trust that has so often demonstrated its power at State House and City Hall, found certain things to object to in existing laws. It and its predecessors had practically made the laws, but with all that there were certain things that mitigated against as absolute a control of methods and prices as the Trust would like to have.

For one, the law very thoughtfully allowed the people of a city or town to have something to say about gas prices. Any twenty citizens could petition the Gas Commissioners to reduce the price of gas, and prove their case if they could at a public hearing. This was all right so long as only a few people, without money to secure expert witnesses and attorneys, petitioned, for then the Trust could produce its own high-priced experts, and with its money and its influence prevent the people from securing redress.

But last year something new happened. Boston people wanted a reduction in the price of gas. The BOSTON AMERICAN assisted them to unite. They signed a petition—over 70,000 of them. This newspaper engaged skilled attorneys and the greatest gas expert in the country as a witness. The Gas Trust fought long and hard and bitterly, but it could not win. The price of gas was not made as low as it should have been—BUT IT WAS REDUCED TO NINETEEN CENTS.

From that moment the Gas Trust determined to have the law amended so as to ABOLISH THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT OF PETITION. It decided to reach its end deviously, as it usually does, and some brilliant mind evolved the idea of doing it by introducing the English "sliding scale." A Gas Trust attorney who had previously had great success in impressing his ideas upon Corporation Council Babson of Boston suggested the sliding scale idea to that official, who proved amenable to argument and indorsed it.

Before the Trust finished its clever planning it had succeeded in taking the attitude that SOMEBODY ELSE desired the sliding scale, and that it would agree to the scheme under certain conditions. It played its cards so ably that the Committee on Public Lighting reported its bill, and the House of Representatives passed it. Yesterday it reached the Senate, which, of course, readily passed the bill, and rushed it along to the Governor.

This measure, which fixes ninety cents as a fair standard price for gas in Boston, although it has been proved that eighty cents would be too high; which fixes seven per cent. as a fair dividend upon the watered stock of the Gas Trust, although men in businesses that are not given a State monopoly are well pleased to receive four per cent. for their money, and which abolishes the people's right of petition, went through the Senate with hardly a murmur.

Then there was another measure, not so important—the bill to pension Probate Judges. An energetic lobby worked for it, and the Senate passed the bill to a second reading in the face of an adverse committee report. The Senate seldom fails to respond to the efforts of an energetic lobby, and its kindness in providing lobbyists with seats on the floor makes these efforts not too arduous.

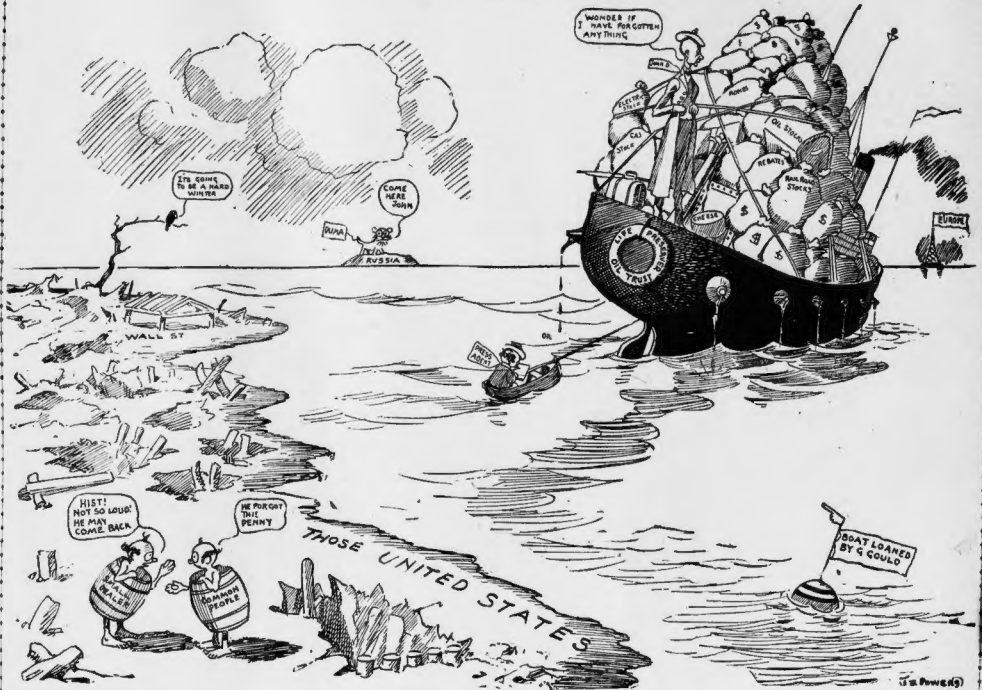
Meantime the Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House of Representatives is investigating the charges of wholesale bribery in the House, in star chamber session. The lower branch does not possess the judicial calm of the Senate. If it did it would pursue the even tenor of its way, performing legislative acts of, by and for the Trusts and of, by and for the Lobby, without bothering to notice the criticisms of the public.

The difference would be more distinct, however, if it were not apparent that the Committee on Rules, instead of trying to get at the bottom of the scandals in the House, is really trying to find out by two men guilty and SHIELD THE MEMBERS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE LIST OF FIFTY of which Representative Mook testified.

IF JOHN D. SAILS FOR EUROPE

BY T. E. POWERS

Copyright, 1906, by American Journal-Examiner.



THE HALL-ROOM BOYS
THEY DO IT ON \$11.50 PER

Copyright, 1906, by American Journal-Examiner



THEIR SWELL ACQUAINTANCE PROVES TO BE A MERE MENIAL

Wise Sayings Well Said

A TRUE principle never dies.
Activity is not always energy.
Every man owes a debt to mankind.
Be content with such things as ye have.
The present is the golden moment of life.
Only very men men always take the half cent.
Loyalty to best convictions is an important duty.
The most liberal are often the most successful.
Health is too costly a blessing to be fooled away.
Difficulties are overcome by diligence and audacity.
Timidity is a stumbling block and turns the feet to ruin.
Who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go barefoot.
Honesty is best policy, but policy not always best honesty.
Better to begin the world without a dime than end it without a dollar.

Our souls at least are free, and 'tis in vain
We would against them make the flesh obey!
The spirit in the end will have its way. BYRON.

The Evolution of
Jack Strawberry

By Wex Jones

I. JACK STRAWBERRY was an industrious youth, and also an intelligent one. He got a job as a clerk in the office of the Air Trust, which had a virtual monopoly of all the air hot and cold, in America. Jack worked hard and kept his eyes open.

II. John Strawberry was one of the trusted officials of the Air Trust. His experience in the various departments had given him an intimate knowledge of all the details of the business. John was still a young man, however, and this was his only excuse for having ideas other than visions of owning the champion race horse or of making the highest ascent in a balloon. So one day John broke out. He told the president of the trust that the people were being oppressed. The president replied that the people needed us, and that Strawberry's air if they didn't want to do so, John resigned.

III. John B. Strawberry's name was in every mouth. "The fearless assailant of the great Air Trust" was the caption over his photographs in the papers. When John B. published his famous pamphlet—'How's the Dope and We Can Prove It'—popular indignation knew no bounds. (It never does when a writer is in a hurry).

IV. John Straw Strawberry got nothing but his salary from the Air Trust for almost three months. Then he began to use office air to supply his home in Summit. He charged up air used by his fast horse to running expenses. In six months he was buying up West Indian air and selling it to the corporation at an enormous increase in price. All went well until an alert newspaper published an article headed "Strawberry a Greaser." It was shown that the Air Trust was grossly mismanaged, that the people were cheated, a consumption of a thousand feet a right, even if no one in the house breathed but the canary bird. The public, now thoroughly aroused, (as usual), demanded immediate legislation.

V. J. Straw Strawberry did not go to Paris. He did not resign. He did not reduce the excessive price of air. He did not remove a single false meter. Instead he issued an address.

VI. "We should beware," he said, "of 'if' Man with the Muck Rake. There is no much good in this world that we should gaze upon it continually and rejoice. Distrust the man who says anything in this world is wrong."

VII. And the people, thoroughly ashamed of their previous conduct, and again to snoring, while J. Straw Strawberry was into a frenzy. When John B. continued to get the goods.

Brand.	Cost per M to Trm.	Cost per M to Trm.
Air	.05	.25
Guaranteed fresh air ..	.04	.25
Fresh air	.10	.25
Absolutely fresh air ..	.10	.25
Guaranteed fresh air ..	.25	.25
Ocean air	.01	.05
Hot air		